

NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
1956

# LETTER

### Dear Readers,

This issue of Federation News is centred around the celebration of the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. You will find in it the Call to Prayer, addressed by the Federation Officers to all Federation members, all churches and all students, and also an order of service which can be used for services of intercession on the Day of Prayer, which this year is Sunday, February 17. (As usual, a number of countries, especially in the southern hemisphere, are unable, because of university schedules, to meet on that day, but this does not mean that our fellowship should be broken.)

This year we have decided to give you a quick survey of the life of all our SCMs, as it was seen in the work of our General Committee held in August in Germany. This very brief description of each Movement related to the Federation is, of course, inadequate; to give a complete story of the life and work of the many SCMs with which we are related would take several volumes. However, in the coming months we plan to return to the original conception of Federation News, and most of the coming issues will be given over to short articles written by various SCM leaders about significant features in the activities of their Movements. The very condensed survey included in the present issue is simply intended to give you a bird'seye view of the Federation, and to provide you with a clearer picture of those Movements for which your intercessory prayer is asked.

We should also like to ask you to remember in your prayers the program of student relief carried on by World University Service, a brief description of some of whose work is included in this issue of the *Federation News*. WUS has, since its origin, been sponsored by the Federation, and we consider that its activities are in this sense our own.

I cannot write this letter (on November 19, 1956), without asking you to remember very especially in your prayers those countries and students now suffering in

various ways from oppression, injustice and violence, particularly in Hungary and the Middle East. My purpose here is not to say what I think, or what the Federation thinks, about these political events. I simply want to remind you that the first and continuing responsibility of the Christian, when people suffer, in whatever way, is to support them in prayer. Our second responsibility is to act in accordance with this prayer of intercession to do everything in our power to alleviate their suffering. In the present case this means, I think, to support all the efforts being made to help our suffering brethren. I am thinking especially of the appeals made by WUS for Hungarian refugee students, and of the general program of assistance to refugees of the World Council of Churches. Since relationships with these other international bodies prevent us from initiating any Federation relief program as such, we should feel all the more responsible to support their work.

It is also our Christian duty to act responsibly in the political sphere, as this is another way to alleviate this human suffering, which is our first and constant concern. It is for each of us to decide for himself about the present political events, and then to take any action which God may call us to take. But it is extremely important that, when we think of our responsibility, we do not do so on an individual basis, but within the ecumenical fellowship of the Church, or in our case, of the Federation. One of the truest ways we have of manifesting the unity of the Church which we confess as our faith, is to live this unity in all realms of thought and action. At the present time, it could be very significant if we were able to think about the burning issues of the day, not in individual or national isolation, but as an international community. I should be very grateful if all those who are concerned for such an exchange of ideas would send to Federation headquarters any statements of opinion or any reports of action which may be relevant. It is our hope that after some time we may be able to publish some kind of symposium describing how SCMs and their members react as Christians to difficult problems.

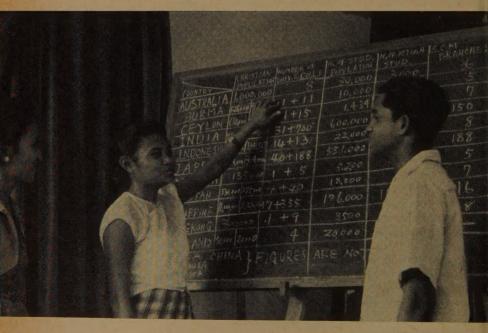
With my best greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

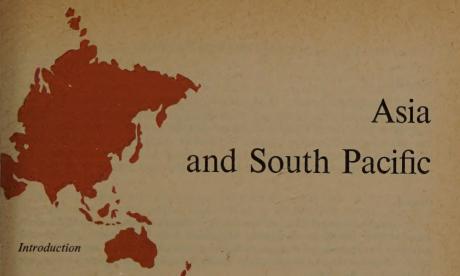
PHILIPPE MAURY.

The cover drawing is by Miroslav Rada, a professor of art education, in Prague. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, and was active in the Czēch SCM.

# At Work In 67 Countries



T.V. Philip, WSCF secretary for Asia (right), with delegates to the Asian SCM leaders' consultation, Bangkok, 1956



The political, social and religious situation in many countries is changing rapidly. Reforms are being introduced in university education, and a redefinition of the place and task of the university within the new Asia is in process of formulation.

In recent years the universities and their student bodies have grown tremendously in almost all Asian countries, and this has also been a period of building and expansion of Student Christian Movements. They are at a point in their history when they have to plan in terms of the work that needs to be done, and then think of the finance and personnel needed, rather than to plan work in terms of the resources available. They are slowly awaking to their great responsibility of student evangelism in the university. Asian delegates to the WSCF General Committee at Tutzing decided to initiate study and discussion on "Our Attitude and Approach to non-Christian Students in the University". But evangelism will be ineffective unless there is a united witness, not only because of the small number of Christians, but also because the sin of disunity is a serious hindrance to the acceptance of the Gospel. So every effort should be made to develop and preserve a united student Christian witness in Asian universities.

In Asia, many students are increasingly concerned and involved in politics. Members of the SCMs are becoming more and more conscious of their responsibility in national reconstruction. But in spite of this, some Christian students live a "ghetto" existence in the university. The SCM has a responsibility to undertake the education of its members in the important issues of the day, but at the same time must avoid the danger of "mere activism".

Work of the University Commission and among theological students is also developing slowly in the area. Visits of Federation staff, consultations of SCM leaders in 1954 and 1956 in Bangkok, and the conference for theological students in Asia in 1956 all helped greatly the work and witness of the Movements there. The publication of the SCM Handbook and the reports of Federation conferences in Asia during the past three years has been very useful.

### AFFILIATED MOVEMENTS

### Australia

The Australian SCM is working in universities, technical colleges and high schools, carrying on regular Bible study in the branches, and holding regional and national study conferences and an annual university mission, thus showing an increasing concern for student evangelism. There is a close association between the Australian and the Asian Movements, in which the Graduate Employment Scheme for Indonesia has been especially significant.

### Burma

In Burma there are two universities and eleven colleges, with SCM work concentrated chiefly in Rangoon, Mandalay and Moulmein. A full-time secretary has recently been appointed, and a student Christian centre, to serve both Christian and non-Christian students, has been opened near the University of Rangoon.

### China

The SCM in China, which includes both university and high school students, is much more closely related to the church than in the past, and students are organized in local parishes. The YMCA and YWCA coordinate the work at the regional and national level, and there is real fellowship among student workers, church pastors, and YM and YW secretaries. Interdenominational conferences and meetings, which are usually arranged by the "Ys" and the churches, have helped the SCM to maintain its ecumenical character. In 1956, a big youth conference in Shanghai was attended by about 1,700 young people, mostly students. Bible study, discussion groups and worship are the main activities, and the SCM is also finding new forms of work, as it adapts itself to the new situation in China.

### Ceylon

The SCM works in the various faculties of the university and in the high schools. There is one full-time General Secretary and two university chaplains. Recently the SCM has been giving more emphasis to its study program, and hopes to publish a student magazine called *Koinonia*. The General Secretary designate is taking training in England.

### India

The last few years have seen a remarkable increase in the size and vitality of the Indian SCM. Eight of the twelve provincial units now have full-time secretaries. The five-point program of the SCM is: church membership, worship, study, evangelism and social service. Publications include Bible

study outlines, study outlines on Christian concerns in university and society, Darshan—a twice-yearly magazine, and Aikya—a monthly. Occasional conferences are arranged for professors, both Christian and non-Christian, and the first national conference for theological students was held in 1955. The next triennial conference of the SCMs of India, Pakistan and Ceylon will be centred on the theme "Students and National Reconstruction". There is also renewed emphasis on Rural Service Squads and the Student Volunteer Movement.

### Indonesia

The Indonesian SCM has grown remarkably in the past three years. It now has eight branches with a membership of about 2,500, about thirty per cent of whom are non-Christians. There are three full-time secretaries. The first conference of theological students was held in December, 1955. Some SCM members are also active in secular student organizations. Student centres and student pastors are urgently needed in the large university cities.

### Japan

In Japan the SCM is made up of the Student YMCA and YWCA, which are affiliated with the WSCF. There are about 180 branches, with a membership of 4,500, and about 115 high school branches. Three faculty groups have also been organized. There has recently been a development of denominational student work and Christian centres, and the SCM is trying to devise methods of cooperation with various churches and missionary bodies. It is planning to organize a leadership training seminar for all those in student work from these various groups.

### Korea

Christian work among Korean students has traditionally been done by the Student Departments of the YMCA and YWCA, which are affiliated to the WSCF. But recently other student Christian organizations have come into existence, including the Korean Student Christian Fellowship. The student YMCA has work on twenty-six college campuses, the YWCA on eleven, and the KSCF on forty-nine, with the general agreement that "Y" and KSCF groups are not organized on the same campus.

### Malaya

This SCM, which works in the University of Malaya, teacher training colleges in Singapore and Kottabaru, and the technical college in Kulalampur, was recognized as an Affiliated Movement by the last General Committee. It has been strengthened by the opening of a student Christian centre in Singapore, with a full-time director. The SCM also plans to extend its work in schools, and intends to name a full-time secretary, if finances can be found.

### New Zealand

The New Zealand SCM has one full-time secretary for both university and high school work, but feels the need for a second person to handle the school work. There is keen interest in foreign students, and contact is maintained with Christian students in Fiji. The SCM has an active group of "senior friends", and publishes a magazine called *Student* and a regular news-letter giving information of the local branches and the WSCF.

### Pakistan

The work of the SCM is mainly in West Pakistan, where eight branches include about three-quarters of the 400 Christian students in the universities and colleges, most of them in Lahore. Here there is a student Christian centre, whose facilities attract half as many non-Christians as Christians. If financial aid is found, a full-time secretary will be appointed.

### **Philippines**

The majority of the continually growing student population is Roman Catholic, but there are two Protestant universities. SCM work is coordinated by the Student Work Committee of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, which recently appointed a full-time secretary. The SCM is planning a national conference on future program and the development of its national structure.

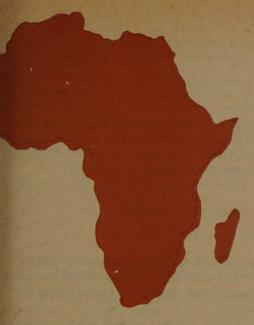
### CORRESPONDING MOVEMENTS

### Hong Kong

In Hong Kong there are nine post-secondary colleges and one university, with SCMs in most of them. A worship service is held for students every Sunday afternoon at the Chinese YMCA. Attempts are being made to coordinate the Christian work among students in various institutions and to organize a national committee of the SCM. A student Christian centre is under construction.

### Thailand

Christian work among students is carried on by the student Christian centres of the Church of Christ in Thailand, the Baptist Church, and also the YMCA and YWCA. Of some 20,000 university and college students, only 100 are Christians. At Chiengmai there is Christian work in two secondary schools.



### Africa

### AFFILIATED MOVEMENTS

### Nigeria

The Nigerian SCM is expanding rapidly in both schools and universities, and is challenged by many more opportunities for growth. For the time being there are more than 100 branches and several thousand members. In March, 1956, the first Federation West African Consultation was held in Ibadan. There is a great need for a full-time General Secretary.

### South Africa

The Student Christian Association of South Africa, one of the oldest members of the Federation, includes more than 40,000 members in its five sections: English-speaking, Afrikaans-speaking, Bantu, Coloured and Indian. They need help in order to develop their work, especially that among Bantu students, which has a special significance in their unusual and difficult racial situation.

### ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS

### Gold Coast

Thanks to the work of David Head as Travelling Secretary for British West Africa, the Gold Coast SCM has been able to constitute a well-organized

Movement which may have a positive influence in the life of this country as it achieves political independence. It needs the assistance of a full-time General Secretary.

### Sierra Leone

The Sierra Leone SCM, composed of a university branch at Fourah Bay College and a dozen high school groups, is developing in an encouraging way. The presence in Freetown of Rena-Karefa-Smart, new Vice-Chairman of the Federation, will be of great help to this Movement.

### CORRESPONDING MOVEMENTS

### French Cameroons

There are several Christian student groups in high schools at Douala, Libamba and Yaounde. They are likely to be related to one another through an alliance of Christian youth groups which would also be responsible for student activities on a national level.

### Dakar (capital of French West Africa)

There is the beginning of a university in Dakar for many French African territories. There are at present only a few Protestant students, but it is expected that their number will increase. Next year a missionary sent by the Paris Missionary Society will have among his responsibilities work among these students.

### Dahomey

In this French territory there are high school Christian groups at Cotonou and Porto Novo. Activities are carried on within the work of the British Methodist mission.

### Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

There are about a dozen student groups in high schools, teacher training colleges and technical institutes. Several church leaders are already establishing plans to create a university group at Salisbury, as soon as the university opens there. Plans are under way to create a national SCM.

### Ivory Coast

The situation is the same here as in Dahomey.

### Liberia

A student Christian group exists at Cuttingdon College, a missionary enterprise which includes an interdenominational theological seminary. In Monrovia there are some high school groups within the activities of the YMCA and YWCA. The YMCA secretary attended the Tutzing General Committee, the first time Liberia has been represented at such a meeting.

### Uganda

The Federation is in contact by correspondence with a Christian student group in Makerere College, which has the services of a student chaplain.

### POTENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Belgian Congo — a state university is to be opened very soon in Elizabeth-ville. There are also many Protestant missionary high schools.

Brazzaville (capital of French Equatorial Africa) — there are a few Protestants at the high school in this city; the Swedish Missionary Society is ready to begin student Christian work as soon as this becomes necessary.

Madagascar — many letters reaching Geneva tell of the possibilities of starting student Christian work in high schools and in the university centre of Tananarive.

Sudan — the Federation has no contacts here at present, but there is a possibility of work developing at the University of Khartoum.

Togo — there is possibility of work at the high school level with the cooperation of the Paris Missionary Society.

UNESCO photo





# Latin America

Brazil

The largest country in Latin America also has the largest SCM, including about fifteen university and fifty high school branches. It is continually developing, and today it has five full-time secretaries, plus an honorary General Secretary in the person of Richard Shaull. The Brazilian SCM has begun a series of new experiments including industrial work camps and groups organized within the various university faculties.

### Puerto Rico

The SCM of this island is composed of five branches: in the University, Polytechnical School, Industrial School, Theological Seminary and School for Nurses. Several of these branches have a chaplain, some of them being full-time student workers. Nevertheless, they need an additional secretary who would have responsibility for one of the local groups and also for an enlarged program in the Movement as a whole.

### ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS

Chile

The Chilean SCM, which includes three university groups at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, is growing in strength, thanks to the presence for the first time of a full-time General Secretary, Donald Wilson, who has been sent, and is supported, by the Canadian SCM.

### Cuba

The Movement related to the Federation is called Association of Evangelical University Students of Havana. This is an interdenominational group. In the capital of Cuba some denominational groups are being organized, and in various cities other groups. So the main need here is to coordinate all this work in order to constitute a Cuban SCM.

### Jamaica

The work done by John Stewart from Ireland has greatly contributed to the growth of the SCM. He is unfortunately leaving his position soon, and the Jamaican Movement — composed of a university group and dozens of high school branches — will need someone as full-time General Secretary.

### Mexico

The Student Christian Association of Mexico City was given the status of an Associated Movement by the last General Committee, and other groups are also beginning to develop in various cities. A leadership training course for Mexico, organized by the Federation, is to be held in January, 1957, and doubtless this will further the formation of a national SCM.

### Uruguay

The small SCM in this country is continuing its activities in spite of the fact that it has no paid staff. A new organization for high school students has recently been created, and some way of coordinating the work of these two sections is now being sought. This Movement very much needs the services of at least a half-time secretary.

### CORRESPONDING MOVEMENTS

### Argentina

The Argentinian SCM, which at one time was the strongest Movement in Latin America, ceased to exist as a national organization during the time of Peronism, but today there are groups in several cities — Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Mendoza. There are new possibilities of creating a university chaplaincy in Buenos Aires with the support of many of the churches. The present policy is to strengthen the local groups first, and only then to try to reorganize the national Movement.

### **Bolivia**

Bolivia had its first representative at a General Committee meeting at Tutzing. There is a very interesting group in La Paz, which includes many Roman Catholic students. This group is very active in the complex political and university scene in Bolivia. In Sucre there is a student hostel run by the Methodist mission. In Cochabamba and La Paz the same mission has very good high schools, where student Christian work is being done. Following the Federation Cochabamba conference, which took place in January, 1956, new possibilities for groups in Oruro and Santa Cruz opened up. This Movement also needs someone to serve as General Secretary.

### Colombia

For the first time in Federation history a Colombian student attended a General Committee, at Tutzing. He was representing a small student Christian group in Bogota. The two Presbyterian high schools in Bogota and Barranquilla are doing very solid Christian student work. Not long ago a Lutheran mission had to give up student work it was doing in Medellin, where discrimination against Protestant students is more marked than in other large cities.

### Dominican Republic

Following the first Federation leadership training course in Sitio das Figueiras, Brazil, in July, 1952, a student Christian group was created in Ciudad Trujillo. Its adviser was able to attend the General Committee this summer. This group shows every promise of continued growth.

Valdo Galland speaks to WSCF leadership training course for Latin America





Study group of the Brazilian SCM

### Guatemala

In Guatemala City there is a very live student Christian group, which has been doing very good evangelistic work. Thanks to the Presbyterian U.S.A. mission, this group has both a student pastor and a student centre.

### Honduras

In the high school run by the Evangelical and Reformed Church at San Pedro Sula there exists a student Christian group. In Tegucigalpa, the capital, there are a few Evangelical students not yet organized. It is hoped that with the leadership training course for Central America, which is to be held in Santa Ana, El Salvador, the end of December, 1956, and beginning of January, 1957, student Christian work in this country will be strengthened.

### Nicaragua

The university of this country is in Leon, and the Protestant students there have organized themselves in a group. They are planning to send several representatives to the Santa Ana conference. In the capital, Managua, there is a Baptist high school, and plans for student Christian work in Nicaragua include the formation of a group in this school.

### Peru

There is one organized local SCM in Trujillo, and in Lima several church leaders are working for the constitution of a group which could gather together several dozen Protestant students.

### Venezuela

Thanks to the Presbyterian U.S.A. mission, there is a student worker in the University of Caracas who was able to attend the Tutzing General Committee. He has started a student group which has a promising future.

### POTENTIAL MOVEMENTS

There are possibilities of organizing SCMs in all the remaining Latin American countries or territories:

Costa Rica — there are many Protestant students in San José, the capital.

Ecuador — there is no student Christian group organized in Ecuador, but there are several Evangelical students both in Quito and Quayaquil. A student from the former attended the Cochabamba conference. A missionary in Quito has drawn up a project for a student centre in that city; this can be realized only if funds are found.

El Salvador — there is a Baptist high school in Santa Ana, and several Protestant students in San Salvador, the capital. The Central American leadership training course will be of great help here.

Haiti — a former Jamaican SCM member is now pastor in this country.

Panama — there are very few possibilities for student work.

Paraguay — a high school is run by the Disciples of Christ at Asuncion, and several representatives attended the Cochabamba conference.

Surinam (Dutch Guiana) — a letter received in Geneva speaks of the necessity of student Christian work.

 ${\it Trinidad}$  — there is an agricultural college, and Christian missions are very strong.



### Europe and Middle East

### AFFILIATED MOVEMENTS

### Denmark

THE Danish SCM, in a country in which ninety-seven per cent of the population are members of the Lutheran Church, has established ecumenical contacts with the small Baptist student group, "Eleuteros", and as a result the new affiliated Movement from Denmark is the "National Council of Student Christian Movements in Denmark". The SCM is going through a period of change in which it is seeking to discover a more effective form of witness in the university. The two main university centres are Aarhus and Copenhagen. At Copenhagen a retreat centre has been built by students where meetings with secular student groups are held.

### **Finland**

In another predominantly Lutheran country, the SCM has begun cooperation with the Orthodox Student Movement, leading to the formation of a Joint Committee which is now affiliated to the Federation. The Finnish SCM continues to nourish a strong interest in Bible study and evangelism, but a new social concern is also becoming evident, illustrated by the fact that students played a role in supplying food to needy families during the recent general strike in Finland. The Finnish SCM is the only Movement in the Federation which also has official relations with the International Fellowship of Evangelical Students.

### France

Although the French SCM is a minority group in a predominantly Roman Catholic (though secularized) country, it enjoys a remarkable degree of cooperation with the Roman Catholic student groups there. Of great importance to the life of the Movement at this time is the work among the thousands of foreign students studying in Paris and other university towns. An active program of school work has always been a part of the SCM program. Both here and among university students there is a renewal of interest in the Bible, accompanied by a number of unusual experiments in methods of Bible study.

### Germany

The Evangelische Studentengemeinde in Deutschland, ESGID, continues to remain united despite the division of the country. The gemeinde or "student congregation" pattern, which developed during the time of National Socialism when clubs and associations were suppressed, has proved to be such a fruitful way of working that it has been continued. Relations are maintained between Studentengemeinden in East and West through the Patengemeinde idea, by which a student group in the West has special ties with a student group in the East through exchange of visits, letters, etc. The demands for witness and communication in a Marxist society have made Bible study and prayer more essential than ever. A new publication, Ansätze, has also been a voice of witness in the university world through its modern format and timely articles.

### Great Britain and Ireland

One of the special undertakings of the British SCM was its year of mission in 1954. A ten-day study conference each year is also one of the significant features of this Movement, which has given so much impetus to the theme of "The Vocation of the Christian Student". An active Dons' group brings together university teachers and lecturers. Special attention is now being focused on the Student Congress to be held in Edinburgh in 1958 on the theme, "Life for the World".

### The Netherlands

Two Movements in the Netherlands, NCSV and VCSB, are related to the Federation through a cooperating committee. Both have taken an active role in student politics. Close ties are also maintained with the ESGiD through joint summer conferences. The presence of many overseas students, especially from Indonesia, is a significant factor in student life in the Netherlands. A small group of Christian Indonesian students, Perki, works in the Netherlands and has fraternal activities with the Dutch SCMs.

### Norway

The SCM here is the smaller of two active student Christian groups, the other being related to the International Fellowship of Evangelical Students. Recent changes of emphasis have brought the SCM into a closer and more responsible relation to the Church of Norway (Lutheran), although membership and leadership in the SCM are open. The two main branches are in Bergen and Oslo. A regular feature of SCM life is the Easter ski camp, where students spend a week in the mountains, both skiing and carrying on a preaching ministry in ski resorts.

### Sweden

There are two Movements in Sweden, the SCM of the Church of Sweden and the Free Church SCM. Cooperation is growing through a United Committee, and plans are under way for the joint publication of a student prayer

book. A student conference sponsored by both groups was held in the summer of 1956. Active interest in the renewal of church life is especially characteristic of these SCMs. The ecumenical problems are very real in a situation with both state and free churches. In each university there is a student pastor, and their role is becoming increasingly significant.

### Switzerland

With four groups in German-speaking Switzerland and three in the French-speaking section, this SCM is going through a period of transition in which the student parish idea with student pastors is being related to the idea of student associations. The most active program is in the schools where membership has grown considerably. Bible study, sometimes together with Roman Catholic student groups, is an essential part of the program in the universities.

### ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS

### Austria

The Austrian SCM, with four branches, has experienced rapid expansion in both membership and program in recent years. The work is very much in need of a full-time secretary who can travel and strengthen contacts with the local groups. This small Movement, in a predominantly Roman Catholic country, is discovering new opportunities for service to foreign students coming there to study, particularly those from the Orthodox world. Also in recent weeks they have been called on for service to the large numbers of Hungarian refugee students who are coming into their country.

### Belgium

Despite difficulties facing the Belgian SCM as a minority group in a non-Protestant environment, two of its three groups (Brussels and Ghent, the one at Liège having to be reconstituted) are carrying on very lively activities. They have relations with liberal and Catholic student groups, and have joint Bible study with the Inter-Varsity Fellowship. The Belgian Movement also enjoys close relations with the Dutch SCM. The creation of a new Protestant theological faculty in Brussels has strengthened the SCM branch in that city. There is a sizeable and active "Post-Fédé" group (graduates).

### Greece

The two Movements in Greece, SCU and SCA, both closely related to the Greek Orthodox Church, have recently formed a Coordinating Committee, and are ready to be admitted as an Associate Member of the WSCF, after minor additions to their new constitution. Particularly characteristic of these Movements is their sense of responsibility to the children of their church, and nearly all members are teachers in Sunday schools. The Cyprus question has been an acute concern for these Movements, and correspondence on this problem has recently been initiated between the SCU and the British SCM.

### Italy

A very small and struggling SCM exists in Italy. Financial problems are very great, and assistance from the Federation is needed. The regular publication of study documents, and reviewing books and articles in various periodicals, has been a means of witness and education. The ecumenical centre at Agape, built and supported by youth and students from Italy and many other countries, is the site of their major yearly conferences, and the SCM has undertaken direct responsibility in helping to organize its program.

### Russian SCM outside Russia

This Movement has continued to bring an important Orthodox contribution to the life of the Federation since it was officially recognized in 1932. It has branches in France, Germany and the United States. A strong emphasis on culture and its relation to the Church is a distinctive mark of this Movement. Relating refugee Russian students to the rich life of the Orthodox Church, and also providing a fellowship for all age groups, means that the program is varied, with much attention to children and young people. Many Orthodox students from other countries are reached through the Bible study group in French. Tentative plans are under way for a consultation on Marxism between the German *Studentengemeinde* and the Russian SCM.

### CORRESPONDING MOVEMENTS

### **I**celand

New contacts are being established at the present time with SCMs in Iceland. A Federation visit will be made to this island at the beginning of

A Norwegian SCM ski camp



1957, and Icelandic delegates are expected at several Federation meetings in the coming months.

### Portugal

The SCM of this country has some difficulty in maintaining itself in existence. Several times already it has been set up, only to disappear. There is a clear need, however, to which it responds: it should serve Protestant students in Lisbon and Oporto, perhaps later in Coimbra. A project is now under way for a student hostel in Lisbon, to provide lodging for a number of Protestant students from Portuguese Africa. This building is planned to serve at the same time as a centre for the Lisbon SCM. Next spring, there is to be a conference of students on the occasion of the visit of a Federation secretary.

### Spain

In the present situation, it is not possible to envisage an organized Movement in Spain. However, there are a certain number — moreover a growing number — of Protestant students. A little more than a year ago, plans had been elaborated to develop among the students of the seminary of Madrid a group around which other students would from time to time gather to study the numerous problems facing them as Protestant intellectuals. When the seminary had to close, this put an end to these plans. The best that can be done for the moment is to organize a conference every two or three years to give a number of Protestant students the chance to explore together their special vocation. It is hoped that such a conference will take place this summer.

### EASTERN EUROPE

In recent years official contacts have been interrupted between SCMs in Eastern Europe and Federation headquarters. However, personal relationships have been maintained with friends and some student groups, especially in theological seminaries, in several countries. If political conditions permit, they will soon have a Federation visit.

### MIDDLE EAST

Until now the Federation has contacts in the Middle East only with small Protestant groups in Lebanon and Egypt, and with the Orthodox youth movement which brings together a great many students in Lebanon and Syria. No large-scale effort has yet been made by the Federation to strengthen these contacts or to establish new student Christian groups in this part of the world. Our General Committee, however, decided that during the coming three years special attention should be given to this area. It was decided that in all these countries major attention should be given to the development of our relationships with Orthodox youth and student movements, especially in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. Plans are now under consideration for the visitation of these countries and the organization of a leadership training course in this region of the world.



The Canadian SCM, an old and well-established Movement, is facing with courage and vision a new task as a result of the very rapid growth of the student population in Canada. New strategies are being studied and joint plans are being made with Canadian churches, in order to reach with greater effectiveness Canadian universities and colleges. The Canadian SCM has made very considerable efforts to support the work of the Federation, especially its program of mutual assistance: at the present time it is the Movement in the Federation which gives by far the largest contribution in proportion to its membership and its own national budget.

### United States

It is almost impossible to speak of the American Student Christian Movements in less than a volume. The student population in the United States is more than two million. It is a common saying in the Federation that there are in the United States more full-time student Christian workers than there are members in most other national Movements, and the work of the twelve national Movements federated together in the United Student Christian Council is continually increasing. During the last three years important constitutional changes have taken place in the life of USCC. It has adopted a new statement of Aim and Basis defining very clearly its Christian foundation and its missionary purpose. On the other hand, USCC became officially related to the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A., maintaining, however, adequate guarantees of its autonomy. Finally, the process of unity between the member Movements of USCC goes on. At the present time a merger between student groups related to five of the most important American denominations is being studied, and may be achieved in the relatively near future. During the last three years the interest of USCC in the Federation and its support of the Federation program has been continually strengthened, and it can be said that American Student Christian Movements are more truly participating in the life of the Federation than at any time in the past.

CALL for the Observance of the Universal Day of Prayer for Students

February 17, 1957

# "When You Pray, Say, Our Father..."

ONCE again the World's Student Christian Federation calls the whole Church of God to make special intercession for students. Within this family activity, students of many nations will be praying for each other with informed understanding. Students are united throughout the world by common circumstances and aims. They ask the same questions — questions concerning the physical universe, national freedom and peace, personal ambition; questions about family life and relationships; questions (it may be) about meaning as well as measuring, character as well as culture, life as well as thought.

Students also meet at a deeper level, along with the rest of men. We live in God's world, subject to God's law. In the Father's will is our peace. His Son confronts us openly with offer and challenge. It is His Spirit we deny, or resist, or obey. But for some there is a deeper unity yet, which belongs to the people of God. Those who believe are given the right to become the children of God, eating at the same table, sharing a common trust in our Saviour Christ who speaks of "My Father and your Father" It is He

who teaches us how to pray.

When we pray "Our Father", we are not asking for a sheltered life of comfort, but to be identified with the Son who learned obedience through the things which He suffered. Let us pray for students who seek many things, but not God's Kingdom; for those who have many things, and turn away sorrowful; for those who have tried to love others and found it too costly; for those in danger of losing freedom, or health, or opportunities for study; for those who face antagonism for Christ's name.

These words, "Our Father", are not conventional and undemanding, but part of the "scandal" of the Cross. Let us pray for students who cannot accept that the name "Father" has anything to do with God; for those whose intellectual problems are a symbol of moral uneasiness; for all who are com-



mitted to a doctrine which has no room for God's redeeming act in Christ—whether one of the great ancient religions, or Islam, or atheistic communism, or materialism.

To call God "Father" is not to speak presumptuously, but to speak in obedience to Christ, and by His grace. Let us pray for students who have become uncertain of themselves and most things, and find substitutes for the promises of God; and for students who are becoming self-satisfied, overconfident, and hard. Let us pray for theological students as they face the danger of being over-familiar with holy things.

To use the adjective "Our" is not to shut up God within His Church, but to call all men to new birth through the Spirit. Let us pray for all students who seek to witness before their fellows to the renewing power of Christ crucified, risen, ascended, and expected. Let us pray that students may be converted, and become as little children. Let us pray for those who are just beginning to grow in grace, remembering the African proverb, "However much the child may stammer, he will always say 'father' in the end."

To say "Our Father" is not to be childish, but to receive the freedom of mature sonship. Let us pray that God will raise up in all nations those who, in dependence upon Him, become full-grown men and women — not tossed about by every ideological wind, nor stunted in growth by the sectarian assertion, "I am of Apollos", but knowing the love that has put away childish things. Let us pray that all our SCM activities may serve this end, and the glory of the Father.

So on this day, as in duty bound, let us think prayerfully of one another in our different situations. We meet with Him who is the firstborn of many brethren, within the family of God. An old liturgy follows the receiving of the body and blood of Christ at the family table with the words, "And now, as our Lord hath taught us, we are bold to say 'Our Father'." Let us say it, then, in many languages, but one voice.

### ONE FOR ANOTHER

### LET US PRAY FOR ALL STUDENTS WHO SUFFER OR ARE IN SPECIAL NEED AND FOR THOSE WHO SERVE THEM

For those in the Middle East:

for those in Egypt who suffer from the present crisis;

for those in the other Arab countries threatened by the repercussions of this crisis; for the students in Israel;

for the Christian communities in these lands and for their Christian witness at a

difficult moment. Let us pray that these nations and their people may be preserved from calamity and that the nations of the world may be governed by justice and righteousness.

For Hungarian students:

for the large numbers who are still in Hungary and have had their education dis-

rupted;

— for the 5,000 who are now refugees in Austria, in special student camps, away from their country and families;

— for the group of thirty-two professors, teachers, and their families near St. Wolfgang. Let us pray that they be not embittered during this time, that they may receive opportunities to continue their studies or work in other lands or in their own country, and that justice and peace may reign in their land. Let us pray that the Christian students among them may be faithful and unafraid in their witness.

For all those who are working to bring help to these students and professors:

for the people working in the Coordinating Committee for Hungarian Student Relief, composed of WUS, COSEC and the Austrian National Union of Students; for the many people from other international organizations who are working to

alleviate material need; for the Hungarian pastors who are travelling continually to minister to these students and other refugees.

Let us pray that these people may all be given strength for their exhausting labours and the support and help of Christian charity and love.

For the Austrian SCM during this time:

— for its four local branches in their cooperation with their local unions of students and with the Roman Catholic student groups, to meet with Hungarian students and help in providing for their material, intellectual and spiritual needs. Let us pray that the members of the Austrian SCM may be the living channels through which the concern and care of all the member Movements of the Federation is expressed.

Let us pray for all students throughout the world, that they may be instruments of iustice and peace in their own lands.

We bring before thee, O Lord, the troubles and perils of peoples and nations, the sighing of prisoners and captives, the sorrows of the bereaved, the necessities of strangers, the helplessness of the weak, the despondency of the weary, the failing powers of the aged.

O Lord draw near to each for the sake of legus Christ, our Lord.

O Lord, draw near to each, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. ST. ANSELM.

(We suggest that these petitions might be included in the Day of Prayer Service.)

Urgently needed:

Books in Hungarian; dictionaries and grammars from Hungarian to other languages; also some good English, German, and French reference books (e. g. Oxford Dictionary), and good general reading books. Send to

Coordinating Committee for International Relief to Hungarian Refugee Students University of Vienna Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 1 Vienna I, Austria

(Bills of lading or other accompanying papers to be marked "Co-ordinating Committee, UNGARN HILFE").

Equally urgent:

Scholarships. Any SCM that can provide opportunities for study and living (probably for a minimum of two years) should forward such offers to its WUS National Committee.

# An Order of Worship for the Universal Day of Prayer for Students

February 17, 1957

Note: This service is offered as a suggestion for use by student Christian groups meeting together in response to the Call of Prayer issued by the Officers of the WSCF. It is only a suggestion, and groups are free to use it any way they wish, to alter it, or even to make use of a different service altogether. Some, however, may wish to follow this order in the knowledge that other Christian students in different parts of the world will be praying the same prayers.

This service includes portions with responses. The parts to be said by the congrega-

tion are given in capital letters.

The Reading of the "Call to Prayer"

Invocation

Blessed is the Kingdom of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost now and forever, world without end. Amen.

Hymn

Cantate Domino No. 7.

### Adoration

Almighty God, most blessed and most holy, before the brightness of whose presence the angels veil their faces, with lowly reverence and adoring love, we acknowledge thine infinite glory and worship thee, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Eternal Trinity. Blessing and honour and glory and power be unto our God forever and ever. *Amen*.

### Act of Penitence

Let us confess to God our sins:

God, our heavenly Father, we acknowledge and confess before thee

Our little faith, our lack of vision LORD FORGIVE US.

Our many sins against thy love and thy mercy in our daily relationships

LORD FORGIVE US.

The sin of knowing thy word and not proclaiming it with boldness and passion LORD FORGIVE US.

Our laziness, wasting of time and neglect of our duties LORD FORGIVE US.

Our failure gladly to accept and use the gifts thou hast given us

Our abuse of our privileged position LORD FORGIVE US.

Our lack of watchfulness of ourselves, and of others LORD FORGIVE US.

Our failure to pray faithfully and regularly and to expect great things from thee LORD FORGIVE US.

Our blindness to the needs of our fellow students who are sick, poor, anxious, despairing or lonely

LORD FORGIVE US.

Our spiritual arrogance and pride

We confess to God almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, that we have sinned in thought, word, and deed, through our grievous fault.

Wherefore we pray God to have mercy upon us.

LORD, HAVE MERCY UPON US.

CHRIST, HAVE MERCY UPON US.

May the almighty and merciful Lord grant unto us pardon and remission of all our sins, time for amendment of life, and the grace and comfort of the Holy Spirit.

### Prayer of Thanksgiving

We give thanks to thee, O Lord God, Father almighty, together with thy Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit. All nations offer praise and thanksgiving unto thee, O Lord, from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof, from the north and from the south, for great is thy name in all nations.

We thank thee for all the blessings which in the riches of thy great mercy thou hast bountifully poured down upon us and all men. Let us not live but to praise

and magnify thy glorious name.

O Lord, we specially thank thee for giving us the privilege of serving thee in and through (the SCM and) the World's Student Christian Federation. We offer thee our humble thanks for all thou hast been pleased to do through the Federation (and the SCMs) in every part of the world.

We praise thee for all those whom thou hast raised up as witnesses in our midst and through whose lives and words we have been enlightened. We beseech thee that we, being encouraged by their example and strengthened by their fellowship, may not fail thee in the day of opportunity.

Through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

Amen.

Hymn

Cantate Domino No. 76.

Reading

St. Matthew 26: 20-30 or Ephesians 4: 1-16 or Romans 1: 1-16

Sermon

Offering

Prayer of Intercession

Note: These prayers of intercession should be made as specific as possible, perhaps by direct reference to other Movements with which your Movement has had a special concern in the past year. Short periods of silence may be observed after each item. Reports about other Movements are published in Federation News.

Let us bring before God the needs of the students of the world.

Our God our Father, who hast promised that thou wilt grant the requests of those who are gathered together in thy name, we bring before thee the needs of our

fellow students in every country. We pray for those who have lost the sense of their significance as students and those whose existence as students is threatened by injustice in society.

WE BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US.

- For those whose anxieties do not leave their minds free to think.

WE BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US.

 For those tormented by difficulty of choosing a career and those who face unemployment.

WE BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US.

- For those who study in foreign lands, those who are homeless, lonely or hopeless.

  WE BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US.
- For those who yet have had no opportunity to hear thy call to follow thee, and those who have heard thy call and not yet obeyed.

WE BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US.

Let us bring before God the Student Christian Movements throughout the world and the World's Student Christian Federation. (The following subjects are suggested for intercession)

For all Movements in our world fellowship; for the Movements in Asia, Australia and New Zealand; for the Movements in Africa and Latin America; for the Movements in North America and Europe (specific needs of each Movement may be mentioned here).

For groups of students in countries where there are no SCMs. For the various activities of the SCMs, for each of our members, in whatever situation he is; for the senior friends of the SCM; for those who spend their whole time in Christian work among students; for the work of the national Movements, their officers and staff; for the work of the World's Student Christian Federation, its officers and staff.

Our Father, who hast given thy Son to reconcile the world unto thyself and to abolish the walls of partition between classes, races and nations, may our ministry in the World's Student Christian Federation be a ministry of reconciliation. In times of strife and tension, of wars and rumours of war, may our unity in thee remain unbroken, our faith in thee unshaken.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

### A Prayer for Institutions of Higher Learning

Almighty God, we beseech thee with thy gracious favour to behold all institutions of higher learning, especially the (mention the institution or institutions in that place), that knowledge may be increased among us, and all good learning flourish and abound. Bless all who teach and all who learn; and grant that in humility of heart they may ever look unto thee, who art the fountain of all wisdom. Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

### A General Prayer

O God, creator and preserver of all mankind, we humbly beseech thee for all sorts and conditions of men; that thou wouldst be pleased to make thy ways known unto them, thy saving health unto all nations. Especially, Father, we pray for the peace of the whole world, and for thy holy Catholic Church so that she may be guided and governed by thy good spirit. Through Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end.

Amen.

Lord's Prayer

Hymn

Cantate Domino No. 28.

Benediction

Grace, mercy and peace from God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit be with us henceforth and forevermore.

Amen.



## Program of Mutual Assistance of the Federation

### SPECIAL PROJECTS 1957

THESE projects, approved by the General Committee of the Federation, do not in any way represent a commitment by the Federation, but are only an appeal, addressed to national Movements, churches, missionary societies, foundations and individual givers, to support, not the total program of the Federation, but a particular project in it, or one of the national member Movements of the Federation. This appeal should not lead any group or person contributing to the Federation international program to discontinue or reduce this general contribution, but only to help to secure additional funds.

### Europe

### WSCF

European Secretary: \$4,800 for salary and travel. One of the WSCF staff, based in Geneva, has the major responsibility to visit European SCMs, helping them in their task of evangelism in a secularized society and in the midst of a changing economic and cultural order.



### NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Germany: \$8,000. The low standard of East German currency prevents the Movement in that part of Germany from being self-supporting. This means an additional load of \$8,000 per year for the Movement in West Germany to carry. While it is sincerely trying to reduce its need of outside help, it feels that it should not concentrate all its efforts on its own national situation in these difficult circumstances. It is vitally important that the German Movement be kept in a position to maintain and increase its ability to render a service itself in the realm of mutual aid among different countries. Concrete needs include medical help, literature, consultations and ecumenical contacts, and a rehabilitation program.

Austria: \$1,200. This rejuvenated Movement is beginning to come of age, and in its development needs the services of a full-time secretary to coordinate and strengthen the work of branches. It needs a sum of \$1,000 a year for a period of five years — after which it hopes to be self-supporting. It would also like to receive \$200 a year to help students attend conferences outside Austria.

Italy: \$750. Assistance to the Italian SCM is needed primarily for various types of publications: booklets and mimeographed promotional, informative and educational materials, through which it is able to coordinate programs and unite the branches. For this \$250 is needed. In addition it is planning a leadership training conference for thirty leaders at an estimated cost of \$500.

### Orthodox

### RUSSIAN SCM OUTSIDE RUSSIA: \$2,100

This Movement, of great ecumenical significance, definitely needs assistance during these years while it is seeking to stabilize its budget. At the present time this Movement, comprising five branches in Europe and the U.S.A., ministering to approximately 500 students, requests a sum of \$1,500 a year for a period of three years for its basic budget. In addition there is a need for \$600 for leadership training conferences and publications.

### Asia

### **WSCF**

Asian Secretary: \$5,500 for salary and travel. One of the WSCF staff, an Asian himself, gives most of his time to visiting Asian SCMs; he has the task of helping these Movements, many of them at a pioneering stage, to face the challenge of a revolutionary situation and of the rebirth of ancient religions, and of organizing systematic efforts for the training of Asian leadership to serve both SCMs and the Church.

Western Asian leadership training: \$5,000 for travel grants and speakers. A leadership training course for students and young people, organized jointly by the WCC and WSCF, will bring together participants from the Middle Eastern countries (Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, etc.) in the fall of 1957. This will be the first effort of its kind in this area, where Christians are under the pressure of acute political tensions and face the reawakening Islam.

Visit to China: \$7,000. When funds are available, a WSCF delegation will be able to accept the invitation of the Chinese Student YMCA and YWCA to pay a visit to these Movements with which normal contacts were re-estable.

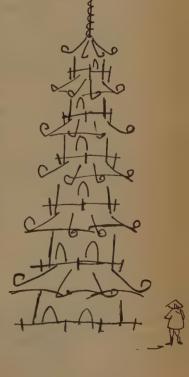
lished at the WSCF General Committee, 1956. This delegation should include five representatives from SCMs of Asia, Europe and North America. They will visit especially universities, churches, and student Christian groups and conferences.

Special visit to Australia: \$450 for fare. M. M. Thomas, a leading layman from India, is to visit Australia on behalf of the Federation. As a layman, he will be particularly effective as a university missioner. As an Indian he will further stimulate Australian interest and concern for the younger Asian churches, as well as attracting the attention of the large number of Asian students studying in Australian universities, to the Christian Gospel.

Conference of student workers in Asia: \$500. A conference of student chaplains, student pastors, student Christian centre directors, and full-time SCM secretaries is being planned by the WSCF for December, 1957, in Asia. This will be the first meeting of its kind in this part of the world.

### NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Burma: \$900. This fast-growing younger Movement needs an additional secretary and assistance in program development. It is asking for \$900 a year for three years, at the end of which time it expects to be self-supporting.



Malaya: \$2,000. Amazing growth over the last three years from three branches to five university and five school branches, with the prospect of several more, demands a full-time secretary. The request to the Federation is for half of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year for salary and travel.

Indonesia: \$1,280. Dramatic growth of this SCM in recent years to ten branches with 2,750 members, spread over a country of three thousand miles in length, necessitates continual support — salary for secretaries, travel and publications.

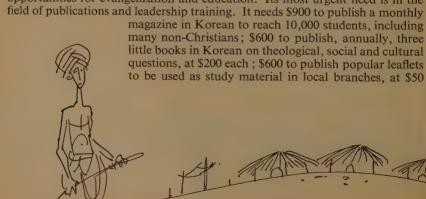
Japan: \$350. This biblically alert and theologically concerned Movement needs \$150 for work with the University Commission and \$200 for educational and promotional materials.

India: \$10,000. With the tremendous growth of schools, colleges and universities in India, with the student population jumping from 200,000 to over 1,000,000 in the last few years, the Indian SCM, in meeting the needs of the situation, has expanded the number of its secretaries and its program. For immediate emergency opportunities, it needs \$10,000 a year, and estimates the need for a similar amount the following two years.

Headquarters, and especially provincial	
staff, at \$1,000 per salary: seven	
secretaries	\$7,000
Student Volunteer Missionary Union	500
Rural Service Program	500
Program promoted: consultations and	
conferences	1,000
Travel for new areas	1,000
	\$10,000

In an effort to establish their Movement permanently on a solid foundation, they seek an endowment fund of \$160,000.

Korea: \$2,600. The Korean Student Christian Movement has to face one of the most difficult material situations in the world and is offered remarkable opportunities for evangelization and education. Its most urgent need is in the field of publications and leadership training. It needs \$900 to publish a monthly





each. It needs, in addition, a fund of \$500 to help student leaders to meet together at least once a year.

Pakistan: \$1,000. This very young Movement is facing a life-and-death struggle for survival in an extremely difficult situation. Christians make up only one per cent of the population, and the SCM carries on its work of witness in the face of aggressive opposition. It needs the guidance and support of a full-time secretary, and is asking the Federation for \$1,000 a year.

Ceylon: \$1,400. This is an emergency situation wherein the Movement, rejuvenated over the past two years through the efforts of its secretary, now needs financial assistance from the Federation to capitalize on its gains and to continue to expand in a time of great political and social tension. The Movement requests \$1,400 in 1956; \$800 in 1957; \$400 in 1958, and \$300 in 1959

Philippines: \$1,450. This Movement, made up of fifteen branches with some 2,000 members, in a land of many colleges and universities, many of them untouched by the SCM, needs assistance towards the salary of a secretary. It asks \$1,450 a year for a period of three years for salary and travel.

### Africa

WSCF: \$8,500

African Secretary: It is planned that, in July 1957, if funds can be secured, a WSCF secretary will begin working in Africa, with the major task of developing SCMs in West Africa and initiating work in Equatorial and Central Africa; she will also pay visits to South Africa, establishing contact with this large and long-established multi-racial Movement which is facing courageously a situation of acute difficulty.

Annual salary and travel . . . . . . . . \$5,500 Regional leadership training . . . . . . . . 3,000

Note: There are already offers from Africa to cover part of this project.

### NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Nigeria: \$2,500. This young Movement, which has made outstanding progress over the last three years, has a well-defined program for expanding and strengthening its work and a plan for ultimate self-support. In order to



achieve these, it will need \$2,500 towards the salary of a full-time secretary in 1957, and hopes to reduce this request to approximately \$2,250 in 1958, and \$2,000 in 1959.

Gold Coast: \$2,000. This Movement, with thirty branches in schools, colleges and universities, is concentrating its major emphasis on the development of branches in schools. The Movement has the interest and promise of support from the government and the Council of Churches. However, before these are realized, it will be necessary to have a full-time secretary, who will give these efforts prestige, guidance and coordination. The Movement is requesting \$2,000 in 1957 for salary and towards housing, car upkeep and publications, and hopes to reduce this request to approximately \$1,750 in 1958, and \$1,500 in 1959.

South Africa: \$1,800. Here there is need for assistance in the purchase of a car for a travelling secretary, where major responsibility will be SCM in Schools, over a far-flung territory.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland: \$500. The scattered SCMs in these countries propose to federate into a single Movement. \$500 is needed to cover travel expenses to its first general conference.

### Latin America

WSCF: \$16,500

Latin American Secretary: For more than five years one of the WSCF secretaries has given most of his time to the strengthening and establishment of SCMs in all Latin American countries where there are universities. A considerable program of leadership training, theological and missionary education and publications is under way. At the present time the growth of SCM life in Latin America is symbolized by the presence of two Latin American secretaries on the WSCF staff, one who is Associate General Secretary, and works from Geneva, and a young university professor responsible for work in Latin America itself.

Salary and travel	\$7,000
SCM magazine in Spanish	1,000
SCM magazine in Portuguese	1,000
Ecumenical hymn book and prayer book	ĺ
in Spanish and Portuguese	3,000
Central American leadership training course	2,000
Mexican leadership training course and theo-	
logical students' conference	2,500
-	\$16,500

### NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Mexico: \$1,400. Here there is continued need for \$1,400 to support this young Movement in its effort to expand its work in Mexico City and throughout the country. It is now seeking status as an Associated Movement.

Chile: \$2,400. Support is needed for this Movement to continue its program.

Puerto Rico: \$3,000. This Movement has a real opportunity for growth and expansion. There is a great need for a trained student worker at one of the local branches which is part of the state university. This pastor would also help in expanding the present work of the Movement.

Argentina: \$1,500. Here a new approach to student work is being attempted in an effort to revive the SCM—that of working through the churches which are being urged to establish chaplaincies. \$1,500 is needed towards the salary of a chaplain in Buenos Aires who would guide the development of the new program.

Brazil: \$1,400. For the support of two of the full-time secretaries in this vast country, \$1,400 is needed.

Central America: \$3,000. SCMs are developing in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A secretary based in one of these countries would travel in the others, developing the work.

Ecuador: \$5,750. This is a project presented to us by a missionary in Quito, the site of the main university in Ecuador, for establishing a new student centre with a worker. This project would answer many needs of the churches and the country.



### **Publications**

### **VENITE ADOREMUS II: \$3,000**

Many years ago, the WSCF published a multilingual student prayer book which is now out of print. A new edition will include prayers from all confessional traditions and national backgrounds, as well as prayers especially prepared for SCM and university life. It will be published in different editions: English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Each edition will cost \$3,000.

### GREY BOOK ON STUDENT EVANGELISM: \$1,000

The WSCF is preparing a book on student evangelism based on its many years of experience and research in more than sixty national SCMs. This will be published by the World Council of Churches in its series of studies on evangelism, and will serve as a guide to all those concerned for Christian witness in university life. It will be essential for the Federation to contribute to the cost of this publication by placing an advance order.

### GREY BOOK ON THEOLOGICAL TRAINING: \$1,200

In 1954 the WSCF produced a Grey Book on *Theological Training in the Modern World*, by Dr. Keith Bridston, based on a world-wide inquiry spread over six years. Stocks are now exhausted, after three printings. There is need for a new edition, incorporating some fresh material and revising the whole in the light of recent discussion with church leaders and seminary staff and students.

### GREY BOOK ON WORK IN SCHOOLS: \$300

In consultation with leaders in church life and education, many member Movements of the WSCF have started work in state or church high schools. The work takes many different forms, and it is important that this kind of voluntary religious education should be studied carefully. It is hoped to publish a Grey Book incorporating the results of a world-wide investigation and suggesting possible advance in a vast field.

### HANDBOOK FOR AFRICA: \$300

The SCMs in Africa are growing fast and ask the WSCF to produce a handbook containing information and advice. The value of a similar handbook has been amply demonstrated in Asia.

### November-December FEDERATION NEWS

No. 6, 1956

Published five times yearly by the World's Student Christian Federation, 13 rue Calvin, Geneva. Annual subscription: Sw. frs. 2.50; 3s. 6d.; \$1.00. Orders may be sent to Federation headquarters or to national SCM offices.



Austrian students preparing to receive Hungarian refugees

### WUS

The program of World University Service for 1957 plans the consolidation and further development of activities of inter-university assistance and cooperation involving students and university teachers in nearly forty countries, and the valuable backing and support of most of the major international university and student organizations. The total program of WUS, made up of a central international program and the programs of its national branches, calls this year for a total expenditure of nearly Sw. Fr. 6,000,000.

The central international program (Sw. Fr. 640,000) is the hard core and the means through which the individual efforts of countless students and teachers can combine to help where needs are greatest. There is none so poor that he has nothing to give, and none so rich that he has nothing to receive.

All WUS mutual assistance projects combine international and national action to secure essential material aid and ready access to knowledge and experience already gained in meeting similar needs in other parts of the world. These projects are also a valuable means of promoting international understanding and co-operation. They are undertaken in the following fields:

Student health (international budget Sw. Fr. 126,700) — involves assistance in the establishment of health services, clinics and sanatoria, and the provision of medical supplies and equipment.

Student lodging and living (international budget Sw. Fr. 79,500) — includes assistance in the development and equipment of hostels, common-rooms, canteens and aid to student cooperatives.

Educational facilities and equipment (international budget Sw. Fr. 48,400) — implies action to overcome the shortage of text-books, laboratory and study materials and problems of educational techniques, including exchange of experience.

Individual and emergency aid (international budget Sw. Fr. 113,400) — through grants or scholarships, emergency aid, including food, medicines and clothing, and counselling services, assists refugee and other individual students.

The vital task of giving help to self-help in meeting urgent material needs is closely integrated with activities to promote the understanding and comprehension of university problems. Thus the projects to provide Sw. Fr. 8,000 towards the cost of mobile X-ray equipment for use in Yugoslavia, and Sw. Fr. 12,000 towards the cost of building a student pre-cure sanatorium in Japan are related not only to pressing student needs in these countries, but also to an on-going international study of student needs and the most effective ways to meet them. This work of international study and research is carried out through a special Standing Committee of Health Experts; there are similar Standing Committees for the other fields of action.

Inadequate lodging and living facilities represent one of the most serious problems of students in many countries. Asia and the Middle East are the areas which call for priority action. In India, where the needs are particularly acute, WUS hopes to be able to contribute Sw. Fr. 17,000 to help improve living conditions for students in Calcutta, Utkal (Orissa) and Delhi, and it is planned that counterpart funds amounting to Sw. Fr. 20,000 will be found in India itself. WUS recognizes that the problem is not merely one of meeting basic human needs, but also of doing so in such a manner that socially and psychologically the student is enabled to derive full benefit from his studies and from life as a member of the university community. WUS is, therefore, now undertaking a world-wide study of student lodging and living conditions. Apart from assembling factual information, it is hoped that this study will analyse and illustrate some of the more effective solutions to the problem.

In the field of educational supplies and equipment, WUS is concerned with meeting specific university needs, as well as with basic problems confronting the university in contemporary society. Thus, on the one hand,

there are projects to provide micro-film equipment for the faculties of law in Indonesia and special text-books and scientific journals for universities in countries such as Korea and Greece. On the other hand, WUS will pursue studies, such as that of the place of the Humanities in the university, which has already been initiated in collaboration with Unesco, and which formed the topic for the symposium session at the 1956 WUS General Assembly.

In the field of individual and emergency aid, WUS and its National Committees have heavy obligations for the care and maintenance of refugee and indigent students. Provision must also be made to tackle emergency situations. A year ago there was an urgent call to provide emergency assistance to many thousands of students stricken by extensive flooding in India and Pakistan. Today we are confronted with critical needs arising from the tragic events in Hungary. In a situation of need comparable only to that experienced in some countries during the Second World War, WUS has appointed a special Field Secretary and, in collaboration with the Coordinating Secretariat of the National Unions of Students (COSEC) and the Austrian National Union of Students, has set up a special Coordinating Committee in Vienna. Already Sw. Fr. 200,000 has been assured to help meet Hungarian student needs, and many scholarship and resettlement offers have been made, but there are already 5,000 student refugees, and we cannot forget the great need which must exist among those remaining in Hungary.

Thus, while continuing its on-going program, WUS is ready to respond to new emergencies and, faithful to the spirit which animated International Student Service and World Student Relief, will do its utmost to unite university men and women the world over in a common effort to meet university needs and solve university problems on the basis of positive neutrality, without discrimination of race, nationality, religious or political convictions.



Hungarian refugee students



Mauricio Lopez leaves Geneva early in November, and after a few days in New York, will spend the rest of November and all of December travelling in Mexico and Central America. He will then lead the two leadership training courses to be held in Santa Ana, El Salvador, and in Mexico.

Valdo Galland leaves Geneva the middle of November for Argentina, stopping for a few days in Brazil on his way. He will also attend the two leadership training courses, and return to Geneva via the United States and Canada.

T. V. Philip will remain in Geneva until the beginning of December, when he returns to Asia, first for a period of vacation at home in South India. He will visit Burma at the end of December and beginning of January, and then proceed to other Southeast Asian countries.

Alice Otterness has visited Austria and established contacts with Hungarian refugee students, and before Christmas she will visit some groups in Switzerland, before going to Germany and Denmark.

Ed Dirks is at the present time teaching at Yale Divinity School, in the United States, and hopes to visit Puerto Rico at Christmas time.

Philippe Maury will remain in Geneva during December, going to East Germany early in January.